

## ***IN THE CLAIMS***

Please amend the claims as follows where a copy of the claims with the amendments delineated are set forth below in accordance with the PTO guidelines. This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in this application.

### **Listing of Claims**

1. (Currently Amended) A method of representing a set of images for pattern classification, the method comprising:  
  
receiving data points corresponding to the set of images in an input space;  
  
generating a neighboring graph indicating whether the data points are neighbors;  
  
estimating pairwise geodesic distances between ~~the~~ a first data point and a plurality of other data points based upon the neighboring graph;  
  
representing ~~each of the data points~~ the first data point by an a first associated feature vector comprising the estimated pairwise geodesic distances between the first data point and the plurality of other data points; ~~corresponding to the geodesic distances to other data points;~~ and  
  
applying Fisher Linear Discriminant to ~~the~~ a set of feature vectors including the first featured vector comprising the pairwise geodesic distances between the first data and the plurality of other data points ~~associated with the data points~~ to obtain an optimal direction for projecting the feature vectors for pattern classification.
2. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 1, wherein generating a neighboring graph comprises:  
  
determining distances between the data points;

determining whether the data points are neighbors based on the determined distances;

responsive to determining that the data points are neighbors, ~~selecting~~ representing the

data points in the neighboring graph using the determined distance for the

neighboring graph; and

responsive to determining that the data points are not neighbors, ~~selecting an infinite for~~

~~the neighboring graph.~~ representing the data points in the neighboring graph using

a predetermined value, wherein the predetermined value indicates that the data

points are not neighbors.

3. (Original) The method of claim 2, wherein determining whether the data points are neighbors comprises selecting a predetermined number of closest data points from each data point based on the determined distance as the neighbors.
4. (Original) The method of claim 2, wherein determining whether the data points are neighbors comprises selecting data points within a predetermined radius from each data point based on the determined distance as the neighbors.
5. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 1, wherein estimating the geodesic distance between the data points comprises approximating the geodesic distance between the data points with a distance covered by a sequence of ~~short~~ hops between neighboring data points on the neighboring graph ~~using the Floyd-Warshall algorithm.~~
6. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein applying Fisher Linear Discriminant to the feature vectors comprises projecting the feature vectors to a lower dimensional space lower in dimension than the input space so as to substantially maximize a variance between

clusters of feature vectors while substantially minimizing the variance within each cluster of the feature vectors.

7. (Original) The method of claim 6, wherein the variance between the clusters of the feature vectors is represented by a between-class scatter matrix and the variance within each cluster of the feature vectors is represented by a within-class scatter matrix.
8. (Original) The method of claim 7, wherein the feature vectors are projected to the lower dimensional space so as to substantially maximize a ratio of the between-class scatter matrix to the within-class scatter matrix.
9. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the images are face images or digit images.
10. (Currently Amended) A method of representing a set of images for pattern classification, the method comprising:  
  
receiving data points corresponding to the set of images in an input space;  
  
generating a neighboring graph indicating whether the data points are neighbors;  
  
estimating pairwise geodesic distances between the a first data point and a plurality of other data points based upon the neighboring graph;  
  
representing ~~each of the data points~~ the first data point by ~~an a first associated~~ feature vector comprising the estimated pairwise geodesic distances between the first data point and the plurality of other data points; corresponding to the geodesic distances to other data points; and  
  
applying Kernel Fisher Linear Discriminant to ~~the~~ a set of feature vectors including the first featured vector comprising the pairwise geodesic distances between the first

data and the plurality of other data points associated with the data points to obtain an optimal direction for projecting the feature vectors for pattern classification.

11. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 10, wherein generating a neighboring graph comprises:

determining distances between the data points;

determining whether the data points are neighbors based on the determined distances;

responsive to determining that the data points are neighbors, ~~selecting~~ representing the

data points in the neighboring graph using the determined distance for the  
~~neighboring graph~~; and

responsive to determining that the data points are not neighbors, ~~selecting an infinite for~~

~~the neighboring graph~~. representing the data points in the neighboring graph using  
a predetermined value, wherein the predetermined value indicates that the data  
points are not neighbors.

12. (Original) The method of claim 11, wherein determining whether the data points are

neighbors comprises selecting a predetermined number of closest data points from each data point based on the determined distance as the neighbors.

13. (Original) The method of claim 11, wherein determining whether the data points are

neighbors comprises selecting data points within a predetermined radius from each data point based on the determined distance as the neighbors.

14. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 10, wherein estimating the geodesic distance

between the data points comprises approximating the geodesic distance between the data

points with a distance covered by a sequence of ~~short~~ hops between neighboring data points on the neighboring graph ~~using the Floyd-Warshall algorithm~~.

15. (Original) The method of claim 10, wherein applying Kernel Fisher Linear Discriminant to the feature vectors comprises:

projecting the feature vectors to a high dimensional feature space using a projection function;

generating Kernel Fisherfaces for the feature vectors projected to the high dimensional feature space;

projecting the feature vectors to a lower dimensional space lower in dimension than the input space and the high dimensional feature space based on the Kernel Fisherfaces so as to substantially maximize a variance between clusters of feature vectors while substantially minimizing the variance within each cluster of the feature vectors.

16. (Original) The method of claim 15, wherein the variance between the clusters of the feature vectors is represented by a between-class scatter matrix and the variance within each cluster of the feature vectors is represented by a within-class scatter matrix.

17. (Original) The method of claim 16, wherein the feature vectors are projected to the lower dimensional space so as to substantially maximize a ratio of the between-class scatter matrix to the within-class scatter matrix.

18. (Original) The method of claim 17, wherein a fraction of an identity matrix is added to the within-class scatter matrix.

19. (Original) The method of claim 15, wherein the projection function satisfies the following relation:

where  $k(x,y)$  is a kernel function,  $\cdot$  is the dot product of the projection functions and  $\cdot$ ,  
and  $x$  and  $y$  are real number variables.

20. (Original) The method of claim 10, wherein the images are face images or digit images.

21. (Currently Amended) A system for representing a set of images for pattern classification, the system comprising:

neighboring graph generation module for receiving data points corresponding to the set of images in an input space and for generating a neighboring graph indicating whether the data points are neighbors;

a geodesic distance estimation module for estimating pairwise geodesic distances between ~~the~~ a first data point and a plurality of other data points based upon the neighboring graph; and

a Fisher Linear Discriminant module for representing ~~each of the data points~~ the first data point by ~~an~~ a first associated feature vector comprising the estimated pairwise geodesic distances between the first data point and the plurality of other data points corresponding to the geodesic distances to other data points and for applying Fisher Linear Discriminant to ~~the~~ a set of feature vectors including the first featured vector comprising the pairwise geodesic distances between the first data and the plurality of other data points associated with the data points to obtain an optimal direction for projecting the feature vectors for pattern classification.

22. (Currently Amended) The system of claim 21, wherein the neighboring graph generation module generates the neighboring graph by:
- determining distances between the data points;
  - determining whether the data points are neighbors based on the determined distances;
  - responsive to determining that the data points are neighbors, ~~selecting~~ representing the data points in the neighboring graph using the determined distance for the  
neighboring graph; and
  - responsive to determining that the data points are not neighbors, ~~selecting an infinite for the neighboring graph~~. representing the data points in the neighboring graph using a predetermined value, wherein the predetermined value indicates that the data points are not neighbors.
23. (Original) The system of claim 22, wherein determining whether the data points are neighbors comprises selecting a predetermined number of closest data points from each data point based on the determined distance as the neighbors.
24. (Original) The system of claim 22, wherein determining whether the data points are neighbors comprises selecting data points within a predetermined radius from each data point based on the determined distance as the neighbors.
25. (Currently Amended) The system of claim 21, wherein the geodesic distance estimation module estimates the geodesic distance between the data points by approximating the geodesic distance between the data points with a distance covered by a sequence of ~~short~~ hops between neighboring data points on the neighboring graph ~~using the Floyd-Warshall algorithm~~.

26. (Original) The system of claim 21, wherein the Fisher Linear Discriminant module applies Fisher Linear Discriminant to the feature vectors by projecting the feature vectors to a lower dimensional space lower in dimension than the input space so as to substantially maximize a variance between clusters of feature vectors while substantially minimizing the variance within each cluster of the feature vectors.
27. (Original) The system of claim 26, wherein the variance between the clusters of the feature vectors is represented by a between-class scatter matrix and the variance within each cluster of the feature vectors is represented by a within-class scatter matrix.
28. (Original) The system of claim 27, wherein the feature vectors are projected to the lower dimensional space so as to substantially maximize a ratio of the between-class scatter matrix to the within-class scatter matrix.
29. (Original) The system of claim 21, wherein the images are face images or digit images.
30. (Currently Amended) A system for representing a set of images for pattern classification, the system comprising:
- neighboring graph generation module for receiving data points corresponding to the set of images in an input space and for generating a neighboring graph indicating whether the data points are neighbors;
  - a geodesic distance estimation module for estimating pairwise geodesic distances between ~~the~~ a first data point and a plurality of other data points based upon the neighboring graph; and
  - a Kernel Fisher Linear Discriminant module for representing ~~each of the data points~~ the first data point by ~~an~~ a first associated feature vector comprising the estimated



pairwise geodesic distances between the first data point and the plurality of other data points ~~corresponding to the geodesic distances to other data points~~ and for applying Kernel Fisher Linear Discriminant to ~~the~~ a set of feature vectors ~~including the first featured vector comprising the pairwise geodesic distances between the first data and the plurality of other data points~~ ~~associated with the data points~~ to obtain an optimal direction for projecting the feature vectors for pattern classification.

31. (Currently Amended) The system of claim 30, wherein the neighboring graph generation

module generates the neighboring graph by:

determining distances between the data points;

determining whether the data points are neighbors based on the determined distances;

responsive to determining that the data points are neighbors, selecting representing the

data points in the neighboring graph using the determined distance ~~for the~~

~~neighboring graph~~; and

responsive to determining that the data points are not neighbors, ~~selecting an infinite for~~

~~the neighboring graph~~. representing the data points in the neighboring graph using

a predetermined value, wherein the predetermined value indicates that the data

points are not neighbors.

32. (Original) The system of claim 31, wherein determining whether the data points are

neighbors comprises selecting a predetermined number of closest data points from each

data point based on the determined distance as the neighbors.

33. (Original) The system of claim 31, wherein determining whether the data points are neighbors comprises selecting data points within a predetermined radius from each data point based on the determined distance as the neighbors.
34. (Currently Amended) The system of claim 30, wherein the geodesic distance estimation module estimates the geodesic distance between the data points by approximating the geodesic distance between the data points with a distance covered by a sequence of ~~short~~ hops between neighboring data points on the neighboring graph ~~using the Floyd-Warshall algorithm.~~
35. (Previously presented) The system of claim 30, wherein the Kernel Fisher Linear Discriminant module applies Kernel Fisher Linear Discriminant to the feature vectors by:  
projecting the feature vectors to a high dimensional feature space using a projection function;  
generating Kernel Fisherfaces or the feature vectors projected to the high dimensional feature space; and  
projecting the feature vectors to a lower dimensional space lower in dimension than the input space and the high dimensional feature space based on the Kernel Fisherfaces so as to substantially maximize a variance between clusters of feature vectors while substantially minimizing the variance within each cluster of the feature vectors.
36. (Original) The system of claim 35, wherein the variance between the clusters of the feature vectors is represented by a between-class scatter matrix and the variance within each cluster of the feature vectors is represented by a within-class scatter matrix.

37. (Original) The system of claim 36, wherein the feature vectors are projected to the lower dimensional space so as to substantially maximize a ratio of the between-class scatter matrix to the within-class scatter matrix.

38. (Original) The system of claim 30, wherein the images are face images or digit images.

39. (Original) The system of claim 35, wherein the projection function satisfies the following relation:

where  $k(x,y)$  is a kernel function,  $\cdot$  is the dot product of the projection functions and, and  $x$  and  $y$  are real number variables.

40. (Currently Amended) A computer program product for representing a set of images for pattern classification, the computer program product stored on a computer readable medium and adapted to perform a method comprising:

receiving data points corresponding to the set of images in an input space;

generating a neighboring graph indicating whether the data points are neighbors;

estimating pairwise geodesic distances between the a first data point and a plurality of other data points based upon the neighboring graph;

representing ~~each of the data points~~ the first data point by an a first associated feature vector comprising the estimated pairwise geodesic distances between the first data point and the plurality of other data points; corresponding to the geodesic distances to other data points; and

applying Fisher Linear Discriminant to ~~the~~ a set of feature vectors including the first featured vector comprising the pairwise geodesic distances between the first data

and the plurality of other data points associated with the data points to obtain an optimal direction for projecting the feature vectors for pattern classification.

41. (Currently Amended) A computer program product for representing a set of images for pattern classification, the computer program product stored on a computer readable medium and adapted to perform a method comprising:

receiving data points corresponding to the set of images in an input space;

generating a neighboring graph indicating whether the data points are neighbors;

estimating pairwise geodesic distances between the a first data points point and a plurality of other data points based upon the neighboring graph;

representing ~~each of the data points~~ the first data point by an a first associated feature vector comprising the estimated pairwise geodesic distances between the first data point and the plurality of other data points; corresponding to the geodesic distances to other data points; and

applying Kernel Fisher Linear Discriminant to ~~the~~ a set of feature vectors including the first featured vector comprising the pairwise geodesic distances between the first data and the plurality of other data points associated with the data points to obtain an optimal direction for projecting the feature vectors for pattern classification.

42. (Currently Amended) A system for representing a set of images for pattern classification, the system comprising:

means for receiving data points corresponding to the set of images in an input space and  
for generating a neighboring graph indicating whether the data points are  
neighbors;

means for estimating pairwise geodesic distances between ~~the~~ a first data point and  
the plurality of other data points based upon the neighboring graph; and

means for representing ~~each of the data points~~ the first data point by ~~an~~ a first associated  
feature vector comprising the estimated pairwise geodesic distances between the  
first data point and the plurality of other data points ~~corresponding to the geodesic~~  
~~distances to other data points~~ and for applying Fisher Linear Discriminant to ~~the~~ a  
set of feature vectors including the first featured vector comprising the pairwise  
geodesic distances between the first data and the plurality of other data points  
~~associated with the data points~~ to obtain an optimal direction for projecting the  
feature vectors for pattern classification.

43. (Currently Amended) A system for representing a set of images for pattern classification, the  
system comprising:

means for receiving data points corresponding to the set of images in an input space and  
for generating a neighboring graph indicating whether the data points are  
neighbors;

means for estimating pairwise geodesic distances between ~~the~~ a first data point and  
a plurality of other data points based upon the neighboring graph; and

means for representing ~~each of the data points~~ the first data point by ~~an~~ a first associated  
feature vector comprising the estimated pairwise geodesic distances between the

~~first data point and the plurality of other data points corresponding to the geodesic distances to other data points~~ and for applying Kernel Fisher Linear Discriminant to ~~the~~ a set of feature vectors including the first featured vector comprising the pairwise geodesic distances between the first data and the plurality of other data points associated with the data points to obtain an optimal direction for projecting the feature vectors for pattern classification.

44. (New) The method of claim 5, wherein approximating the geodesic distance between the data points comprises applying a Floyd-Warshall algorithm.

45. (New) The method of claim 14, wherein approximating the geodesic distance between the data points comprises applying a Floyd-Warshall algorithm